

bearing on the submarine issue should be received before then.

The German Embassy is sending many informative dispatches to Berlin. The majority of those sent so far have contained interpretations of public and official opinion and the ambassador's own views on the situation. It is known that Count von Bernstorff has strongly recommended to his government that it should not modify submarine warfare as to bring it within what the United States regards to be the law.

Administration officials declare that if a break comes it will come solely on the broad question of Germany's good faith. It will not hinge on the loss of American lives or on technical questions of evidence. If the President is convinced that Germany has not broken his solemn warning to cease illegal warfare on commerce, it is declared, he will recall Ambassador Gerard and hand Count von Bernstorff his passports.

All Consuls Would Be Recalled.

This would be followed by the recall of American consuls in Germany and the cancelling of the exequaturs of German consuls here. The break would be complete.

The President holds that the torpedoing of another merchant ship, belatedly or neutral, with or without Americans on board, will necessitate a break, unless in the case of a ship stopped and searched and found to be carrying contraband and the non-combatants are placed in safety.

A mere warning, it is declared, cannot take the place of visit and search. This is insisted on because the government believes there is no other way of avoiding mistakes in identity. An illegal attack on a vessel on which there are no Americans, a high official declared to-day, would constitute a menace to American rights, inasmuch as the submarine could have no means of knowing that no Americans were aboard. Such an attack, therefore, would be an indication that the "indiscriminate" warfare on commerce had not ceased in compliance with the President's demands.

Washington is convinced that Germany's reply will be such as to make the break depend on the conduct of the submarines. Dispatches from Berlin, to the effect that "No more concessions will be made," are not taken seriously. But if the German government admits that attitude, the President will not wait for another ship to sink.

Little Hope of Avoiding Break.

There is little hope, however, that a break can be avoided. The President believes that any form of submarine war on commerce must inevitably result in the infringement of humanitarian and neutral rights. He has argued Germany that experience admits of no other conclusion. If, therefore, Germany persists, she courts another "mistake" followed by instant rupture.

There is no idea that Germany will abandon the submarine campaign altogether. The German government considers it a valuable means of worrying the Allies. But even if the government were willing to sacrifice that advantage in the interests of good relations, the German people would not permit it.

## GERMANS MOULD GRIM "LUSITANIA MEDAL"

Teuton Trophy Pictures Death as Cunard Ticket Seller.

[Special Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, April 21.—Coincidental with the sending of President Wilson's note to Germany there has arrived in Paris from Amsterdam a catalogue of war medals struck in Europe. The book, issued by I. Schulman, of Amsterdam, comprises 156 pages, of which pages 49 to 127 are taken up by Germany's productions.

Prominently displayed among the German medals and numbered 821, on page 84 is a medal struck in commemoration of the sinking of the Lusitania. It was designed by L. Goetz, who designed many other of the German medals catalogued.

The Lusitania medal shows on the obverse side a crowd of passengers before a ticket window of the Cunard line, with death portrayed as selling tickets for the Lusitania. This face bears the legend "Business First."

The reverse side shows the Lusitania sinking, with the legend underneath, "Steamship Lusitania, sunk by German submarine May 7, 1915," while above is "At your own risk." The catalogue states that the medal was struck in bronze and is sold for seven and a quarter florins.

## SPAIN HALTS PROTEST AGAINST U-BOAT ACT

Forbids Meeting, but Says Satisfaction Is Sought for the Vigo.

Paris, April 21.—A Madrid dispatch to the "Temps" says that a meeting which was to have been held to protest against the torpedoing of the Spanish steamship Vigo in the Bay of Biscay has been forbidden by the Spanish government, on the ground that prudence was exigent in the present disturbed conditions. Leaders of the Republican, Radical and Socialist parties made arrangements for the meeting.

The Spanish government has received telegrams of protest, to which it has replied that it is seeking unceasingly to obtain satisfaction from Germany for the loss of the Vigo.

The German Embassy has issued an announcement to the effect that the Vigo was torpedoed because she was carrying contraband and that time was given for the crew to leave the vessel.

**John Daniel** Broadway,  
8th and 9th Sts.

## GLOVES

New Shipment. Special Prices for Easter.

Finest qualities in all the newest ideas.

Women's two-clasp Milanese Silk Gloves, white with black embroidery, black with white embroidery; regular 75c quality.

Six pairs for 3.25 Per pair .59

Women's two-clasp Silk Gloves, in new effects, black and white stripe wrists or strap wrist, in white with black embroidery and black with white embroidery. Per pair 1.00

Women's one-clasp washable capeskin gloves, in white and tan. Per pair 1.15

Women's strap wrist, kidskin Gloves, in white and ivory. Six pairs for 8.25. Per pair 1.50

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Women's two-clasp Milanese Silk Gloves, white with black embroidery, black with white embroidery; regular 75c quality.

Six pairs for 3.25 Per pair .59

Women's two-clasp Silk Gloves, in new effects, black and white stripe wrists or strap wrist, in white with black embroidery and black with white embroidery. Per pair 1.00

Women's one-clasp washable capeskin gloves, in white and tan. Per pair 1.15

Women's strap wrist, kidskin Gloves, in white and ivory. Six pairs for 8.25. Per pair 1.50

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

## PARIS PRAISES NOTE TO BERLIN

Wilson's Address Over-shadows Even Arrival of Russian Troops.

STERN INDICTMENT, ASSERTS EDITOR

One of the Noblest Acts in Memory of Mankind, Another Comment.

Paris, April 21.—The comment of the French press on President Wilson's address to Congress may be summed up in these words, which the "Petit Parisien" prints in large type as a heading over the text of the speech:

"Never has the head of a state pronounced such grave words against a state with which it is not at war."

The President's address has made a deep impression in France. All the newspapers give it the place of honor. It overshadows the British Cabinet crisis and even the arrival of Russian forces at Marseilles. The speech is not merely a formal injunction, the "Petit Parisien" says, it is a closely knit and stern indictment, pronounced in the name of all neutrals "against German barbarity and duplicity, marking the German government with a brand which nothing can efface."

Calls Address Epoch Making.

The "Matin" characterizes the address as epoch making, and continues: "When the responsible and almost sovereign head of a hundred million free citizens mounts the rostrum in Congress to declare 'We are the spokesmen of the rights of humanity,' he has performed an act of immense moral importance. It is in the name of legality that this statesman, having behind him the country on which the whole world depends, declares before the whole world, 'We will not tolerate injustice.'"

"In those few words his whole message is summed up. It is an historical event which is deserving of our admiration as one of the noblest acts in the memory of mankind."

Stepien Pichon, former Foreign Minister, says in the "Petit Journal" that the firmness and solemnity with which Mr. Wilson made known his resolution to Congress recall the greatest days of American history.

Attitude Calm and Resolute.

He continues: "Whether or not the Germans disavow the action of their submarines, they are caught in their own trap, and all their presumption falls to the ground before the calm and resolute attitude of a great country standing up for the rights of humanity."

Under the heading "Germans Confronted with an Honest Man," Jean Herbet, one of the leading French authorities on international politics, says:

"The German government must be surprised to find itself face to face with the only force of which it is ignorant—conscience. If Germany gives in it would be an unforgettable humiliation, for it would be the triumph of that ideal of justice and liberty against which Germany went to war."

"The sinking of a few ships more or less would not affect German interests greatly, but how could Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg mention Belgium and Poland as 'battered' in his peace programme if the submarine, that other disloyally acquired weapon, had been knocked out of his hand by a champion of right? The rulers of Germany cannot with impunity open a breach in the fortress of their iniquities."

## British and Dutch Ships Sunk; Five Men Drowned

London, April 21.—The British steamer Sabia, of 2,807 tons, has been sunk, says the Central News. The captain and twenty-four men of the crew were landed.

A Lloyd's dispatch from Ymuiden, Holland, says the Dutch steamship Lodewijk van Nassau, of 3,297 tons, was sunk yesterday afternoon. She went down in six minutes. Five of her crew were drowned. Thirty-six survivors have been landed at Ymuiden.

An official statement issued by the Dutch Ministry of Marine says the sinking of the Lodewijk van Nassau probably was due to a mine. None of the officers saw any trace of a submarine, torpedo or mine.

All of the crew were Dutch subjects. The five who were drowned met their death by jumping out of the ship's boats, which were nearly filled with water. They had been held up since March 22 by the British authorities, and was released yesterday morning and was sunk a few hours later. The vessel sailed from Chili in February with a cargo of saltpetre for Rotterdam.

## Are We Prepared?

The Tribune presents here the seventeenth of a series of short articles on American preparedness which will appear in The Tribune daily. Their accuracy is vouched for by a ranking officer in the United States Army and a ranking officer in the United States Navy. The Tribune believes them to be the clearest and most striking account of our national defenses yet written.

### WHEN THE SPIKED HELMET COMES—OUR CHANCES ON LAND

Invading Army	Ger.	_____
Opposing Army	U. S.	_____ 1
Guns with Army	Ger.	_____
	U. S.	_____ 2
Guns in Reserve	Ger.	_____ 3
	U. S.	_____ 4
Size of Guns	Ger.	_____
	U. S.	_____
Ammunition Supply:		
1st 18 hours	Ger.	_____
	U. S.	_____
Afterwards	Ger.	_____
	U. S.	_____ ?

1. Representing the entire army which can be mobilized in thirty days, men in our Atlantic Coast defenses and the militia of the Eastern States.
2. Representing 900% more field guns than we now have with our entire army east of the Mississippi River.
3. And in addition to a line 500% longer.
4. Representing all of the field guns in the United States.

If the Germans wished, they could easily transport to our shores five hundred thousand men, but the General Staff at Berlin knows that 250,000 veterans are sufficient. Consequently their definite plans are made for the transportation of but a quarter million well-equipped, perfectly armed men.

"Germany has the second largest merchant marine in the world, which affords a first-class transport fleet, not surpassed even by England's."

"Germany has greatest resources for enterprises of this kind, and is more efficient than any other country."

"In our loading of East Asia transports, it required one to one and one-half hours to load one battalion. The speed of our loading has amazed departmental circles in general."

"For long distance transportation our large harbors on the North and East seas can be utilized equally well for embarkation. Speed is the chief requisite."

"Especially suitable harbors on the North Sea are Emden, Wilhelmshaven and Bremerhaven, in connection with Bremen and Cuxhaven with Hamburg and Gluckstadt."

"Bremerhaven is by far the best. From this point two or more divisions could be shipped daily without difficulty. Cuxhaven is not so well situated, but its connection with Hamburg is important. If it were brought up to full development it could take care of two divisions a day, which Hamburg could well supply."

"The United States at this time is not in a position to oppose our troops with an army of equal rank. Its regular army actually totals 65,000 men, of whom not more than 30,000 are ready to defend the home country."

Certainly the Germans could not land an invading army without thoroughly equipping them. Their 250,000 men would bring with them 148 batteries of six guns each. It is reported by several different military authorities that we have twelve field guns east of the Mississippi; even should this number be tripled, we would have but one field gun to every twenty-four of the Germans. Germany, according to the present minimum armament of the men she has in the field (and her men must be well equipped or they could not hold their trenches), has now a reserve of 19,400 field guns, while we have but 850. The average size of the German guns is twice the size of ours.

The German army would be amply supplied with ammunition. Germany has shown for eighteen months that she does not start a campaign until she is able to furnish sufficient supplies.

"It is almost a certainty that a victorious assault on the Atlantic coast, tying up the importing and exporting business of the whole country, would bring about such an annoyance situation that the government would be willing to treat for peace."

"To accomplish this end, the invaders would have to inflict real material damage by injuring the whole country through the successful seizure of many of the Atlantic seaports in which the threads of the entire wealth of the nation meet."

Only peace at any-price insanity can prevent us from realizing that once the Germans have crossed the Atlantic they will carry on a campaign, unless we agree to their demands, of destructiveness (real material damage).

On the chart "Our Chances on Land Against German Invasion," as well as on the chart "Our Chances on Land Against British Invasion," every fighting factor of the United States is not only given at its full value, but oftentimes greatly exaggerated. This is done not to mislead, but because of my desire not to underestimate any factor of our resources. For instance, the line representing the guns with our army of the East (the only army together with the Eastern militia that could be gathered quickly enough to meet a rapid invasion) is 900 per cent longer than it ought really to be! It is made thus, because it is hoped that by some miraculous means a few of the guns west of the Mississippi might be rushed to the Eastern coast in time to be of some value. The most optimistic, however, can hardly expect me to give greater leeway than an exaggerated estimate of 900 per cent. All lines representing supplies are of course greater than the actual amount on hand.

Two real defenders of the country that must not be forgotten are Major General Frederick Funston and Major General Leonard Wood. General Funston has 11,000 men under his command in the Department of the South, including Texas, through which hostile forces might seek to come from Mexico. He is a veteran and knows how to handle troops. General Wood commands the Eastern division and has 6,600 men under his command."

No one doubts for a moment the ability, the saneness and the justly honored efficiency of General Wood, and for that very reason we ought to accept his opinion as to what he could do with the army in its present condition. He has definitely stated that it would take at least thirty days to mobilize our present army of 34,000 men, to say nothing of enlisting, organizing and equipping a citizen soldiery.

Does the newspaper editor above quoted expect a quarter million German veterans, who have performed deeds of valor in Belgium, to take fright and drown themselves by plunging in terror into the sea if General Wood should mount the base of the Statue of Liberty and wave his arms in the air?

(1) From a book outlining Germany's means and method of attacking England and the United States, prepared by Freiherr von Edelsheim, when member of the General Staff at Berlin; book approved by the Kaiser and widely circulated.

(2) Indiana Newspaper Editorial.

## WALL ST. SEEKS WAR, TRUTH SOCIETY AGREES

Last night's demonstration of the American Truth Society, in which 3,000 men and women participated, positively was not a German meeting, according to Jeremiah A. O'Leary, head of the organization.

"I can assure there are Germans here, but I see that most of you are Irish," he said, looking over the crowd that filled Terrace Garden, Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

A count revealed twenty-three Irishmen. Then O'Leary proceeded to tell who was responsible for the present war. The rank and file of the English, Irish, Germans and Russians were against the present conflict, he said. But he added that Asquith, Grey, Churchill, Deland and the Czar had desired it.

"Now, there are some Americans right here in New York who want to be drawn into the war," he said. "And where do you suppose they live?"

"Wall Street," exclaimed a voice. The speaker spread over O'Leary's face proved that the man had guessed the answer.

Noyes to Read Poems.

Alfred Noyes will read some of his poems at Aeolian Hall May 2. He will be introduced by Joseph H. Choate. The proceeds of the occasion will go to the British-American War Relief Fund.

## YOUTH FATALLY SHOT AS BOY TESTS GUN

Lad Surrenders to Police After Accident.

Thomas Conroy, seventeen, of White Plains, N. Y., is dying in the White Plains Hospital with a bullet in his lung. David Lucatara, seventeen, who shot him accidentally, surrendered to the police and was released.

Young Conroy, with some friends, started yesterday afternoon on a fishing trip. They met Lucatara, who was displaying a new rifle. At the suggestion of some one the Italian began shooting at a tree. Conroy and his friends watched him for a time and then started off. As they did so, Lucatara fired again. Conroy dropped.

## HIGH WAGES HALT NAVY YARD WORK

Munition Makers Lure Men from Repairing Dreadnoughts.

### OFFICERS IN VAIN SEEK SHIPFITTERS

Bluejackets Assist in Getting Vessels Ready—Guns on Arkansas Replaced.

There is a dangerous scarcity of workmen who handle pneumatic hammers at the navy yard, due, it is said, to the high wages offered by firms engaged in the manufacture of munitions. From a reliable source it was learned last night that the industrial division of the navy yard, of which Captain George E. Burd is the head, has been making strenuous efforts for several weeks to employ 300 chippers, calkers and shipfitters. The officers have been unsuccessful, and are no better off than they were two weeks ago.

So many firms have been holding out good contracts to navy yard workmen and those on the eligible list for employment that there have been wholesale resignations, as well as failures to report. Several hundred cards have been sent to shipfitters, helpers, chippers, calkers and drillers in the last two weeks asking the men to report for employment immediately. Two-thirds of the men either did not receive the cards or they did not want to work for Uncle Sam.

The orders for the work on the great fleet at the navy yard are imperative, and never before have the officials felt the scarcity of the labor market. There are six thousand men now employed, a greater number than ever before, yet the efforts to increase the force temporarily have failed. The pay offered by the government is good, but it is nothing in comparison with that held out by private manufacturers.

Bluejackets Aid Work. Bluejackets of the ships stationed at the navy yard have been helping civilian workers get the ships ready.

For several months the force of skilled workers has been gradually diminishing. Even though the pay for machinists was increased a few weeks ago emissaries of the munitions manufacturers have been visiting the yard with offers of twice the amount of money the machinists receive from the government.

Shipfitters, calkers, clippers and drillers are in the same situation. Concerns which are constructing submarines and smaller vessels are making raids on the navy yard force. Attempts were made to meet the wages of the private firms, but their scales have been placed so high that the officers who were working in the interest of the men had to abandon the attempt at salary competition.

## PRESIDENT VISITS YOUNGEST GRANDCHILD

Philadelphians Cheer Wilson on Arrival and Departure.

Washington, April 21.—President Wilson paid a brief visit to Philadelphia to-day to visit his daughter, Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, and his youngest granddaughter, Eleanor Axson Sayre, who was born there last month. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson. They remained in Philadelphia less than two hours, and returned here to-night, planning to spend Easter in Washington.

The President was given a great ovation in Philadelphia, although nothing was known of his coming until a few hours in advance. A crowd of several thousand people was at the Broad Street Station, both when he arrived and when he left, and cheered him enthusiastically. He also was applauded as he passed through the streets.

## GLEAM OF HOPE FOUND BY BRYAN

Commoner Quits Capital Less Alarmed Over War's Imminence.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, April 21.—Fearing the impetuosity of Woodrow Wilson, William J. Bryan urged his followers in Congress to-day not to be drawn into a declaration of war. Should President Wilson break off diplomatic relations with Germany, Mr. Bryan advises his friends, Congress should pass a resolution calling on some neutral nation to arbitrate between the United States and the German Empire.

So far as could be learned, the Commoner did not suggest whether there should be any provision for a let-up in the submarine attacks on merchant ships and liners in the "breathing spell" which would thus be brought about.

Mr. Bryan left a capital to-night, assuring his friends that he felt very well satisfied with the prospect, but promising that he would return at any time to resume his fight for peace.

Mr. Bryan was much less alarmed over the imminence of war to-day than he was immediately after hearing of the President's message. He had not, it appears, appreciated the possibility of a five used by the President. As one of his followers put it to-night, "the door of hope seems to have opened a little."

26 Years on Water Wagon at 96.

"Uncle Rube" Johnson, for fifty years a drunkard, will celebrate his ninety-sixth actual and his twenty-sixth spiritual birthday at the McAuley Water Street Mission on Easter afternoon. "Uncle Rube" began his long struggle with demon rum at the early age of twenty. At seventy he dined it, inspired by the exhortations of the mission, and now swears that he is never going to touch another drop, no matter how long he lives.

British Cruiser Off Galveston.

Galveston, April 21.—A British cruiser of the Essex type was off the Galveston bar for a short time to-day. The cruiser did not communicate with shore.

## CUMMINS TAKES LEAD OVER FORD

Nebraska Returns Slowly Shift—Inventor Not Interested, He Says.

Omaha, Neb., April 21.—Complete returns from thirty-seven counties out of ninety-three in the state gave Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, a slight lead over Henry Ford, of Detroit, for the Republican Presidential nomination at the Nebraska Presidential primaries, held last Tuesday. The vote was: Cummins, 14,527; Ford, 13,204; Charles E. Hughes, 7,726; Henry L. Estabrook, 4,955. The name of Hughes was written on the ballot of the voters.

William J. Bryan has been defeated in a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention, latest returns indicate. There are seven candidates, four of whom will be elected. Bryan is sixth on the list, with 17,130 votes, and W. H. Thompson, of Grand Island, leads with 22,113.

Henry Ford, although he received a substantial majority over other Republican candidates for the Presidential nomination in the Nebraska primary vote, declares the nomination does not interest him.

When asked yesterday, during his visit to Louis H. Enright, in Farmington, Long Island, what makes Ford automobiles run with water, when he thought of the political situation, Ford said: "It's the same old joke. I don't know whom it's on, but it's the same old joke."

Mr. Ford is too busy to become an active participant in politics, he declared. Although he is supposed to be taking a vacation at present, he is working on a tractor for farm use, which, it is promised, will do the work of five horses and sell for \$300.

## ERIE MILK CARS SPEED AS PASSENGERS WAIT

Agent Protests Calling Road of Bituminous Slow.

The glory and speed of the Erie milk train, not forgetting the New York, Susquehanna & Western, star cars with great alacrity through Wyckoff, Cameraw and points West, was jealously upheld at the Interstate Commerce Commission investigation into milk traffic yesterday.

G. R. Wheeler, milk agent for the Erie, told the commission that the main line brought into the city forty-four cars of milk daily and that the Susquehanna carried nine. Milk trains give the preference on the Erie, he said, and even passenger trains were sidetracked to let them go by.

"The Erie passenger service is somewhat slow. Is it not?" some one asked. Indignant at the slur, the attorney for the Road of Bituminous interrupted. "That is not a fair question," he protested. "If you will study the time tables I guess you will find the Erie has trains as fast as any of the other roads."

No one asked where the road kept them, and the meeting adjourned sadder and wiser.

## THE DAWNING

What This Easter Means to the World—to You.

For many years Easter Day has been to you one of the most beautiful days in the year—a day of deep religious significance.

It is a day on which you have always gone to Church—ever since you were a little tot, proudly accompanying Father and Mother.

But when you go to-morrow you should realize that this Easter has a greater significance than ever before.

For—staggered by the terrible conflict abroad—you have turned from the frivolous thoughtlessness of empty existence to the fundamentals of right living.

Thousands of men, women and children to-day are seeking the finer things of life with a great yearning in their hearts. Deep into their souls this feeling has crept, and it seems destined to result in the greatest religious revival in all history.

And this Easter may well mark its dawning, for what day in the whole year more befits this turning of the tide? The flowers, the music, the spring, all herald its rising surge.

This great movement, growing with resistless force, will result in more happiness for us all by making this world a better place in which to live.

Realize now what a tremendous thing this religious revival will mean. Realize, and grow with it.

Go to Church to-morrow with this thought in mind—go with an open heart, a seeing eye, a hearing ear—and you will feel, will recognize the deep undercurrent. Then you will understand it from its inception. For you need the Church, and will want to do your share in furthering its power—and, above all, the Church needs you—your support and example.

So realize intensely that this re-birth of religion is coming. Its dawning is to-morrow. Help make to-morrow—Easter—the greatest Easter in all history.

## Go to Church To-morrow

No. 27 of second series published by The Tribune.

Reprints on request without charge.